

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1916.

GOOD ADVICE ON GOOD ROADS.

Some very sensible advice on good roads is handed out by Norman K. Lyman in his paper read at the Civic Convention in Hilo today and published in another column.

Mr. Lyman is a practical road-builder. He is not a technical engineer but he combines a rough-and-ready working-knowledge of how to build roads in Hawaii with more than a rough-and-ready knowledge of how to handle gangs of laborers. And he is also a pretty shrewd politician.

After discussing the subject of road-mixtures and road-construction, he says in closing:

"Do not forget that to be successful and to realize the best results you must be able to control your men, and above all have the will-power and courage not to permit politics to interfere with your work, and in the course of a year you will find that your men are 85 per cent more efficient than would have been the case had you allowed politics to direct your operations."

Mr. Lyman has proved the truth of this statement. His work and that of the present Hawaii county board of supervisors has been so good that the Hawaii county citizens are talking of electing the whole board on a non-partisan basis, no matter with what parties the supervisors claim affiliation. The Big Island is well along in an era of good road-building and Lyman is recognized as a particularly efficient overseer.

"Handle your men properly—do not permit politics to interfere."

If that motto had been strictly observed on Oahu for the last three or four administrations, there would have been less talk of the inefficiency of the average road-laborer.

ARMY AVIATION AND HAWAII.

With a marked interest among the civilians of Oahu in aviation, the war department is certain to pay early attention to facilities for flying in this department.

Of the 1000 aviators to be trained by the war department, under the new scheme, it is planned to draw eighty per cent at least from the ranks of civilians. Only 144 are to be drafted from the regular army. This is regarded as a common-sense arrangement—since civilians have done most to advance flying, and in any case a war would make it necessary to secure large numbers of aviators from civilian ranks.

Col. George O. Squier of the signal corps, U. S. A., is expected to assign reserve squadrons to every state in the union, each to have a strength of 20 commissioned officers and about 150 enlisted men. The total officers of the reserve will number 500 and will be carefully trained. Three school districts are to be established, one each in the Western department, the Central and Southern departments, and the Eastern department. Perhaps if interest here continues growing, a fourth school district will be established in the Hawaiian department, otherwise it will be under the Western department.

This reserve plan is to develop gradually from the earlier project of securing 1000 trained aviators.

MORE CRITICISM OF BRITISH CENSORSHIP.

The bitter cry against the censorship heard from the front is that neither regiments nor individuals are allowed to gain any recognition or publicity for unusual exploits, comments an Associated Press correspondent. This is one of the handicaps a democracy meets in trying to conduct war on the most modern lines of secrecy. The Japanese army in the war against Russia was the pioneer in this policy. The Japanese carried their attempts to keep the enemy in the dark so far that none of the soldiers wore any regimental marks on their uniforms. Very few officers or enlisted men have been made popular heroes through this war, and no regiments stand out conspicuously in the public eye, although officers say that several of them have achievements to their credit equaling the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. So far as the regiments of the old army, "the Little Contemptibles," are concerned, more than a majority of their members have figured in the casualty lists months ago.

John Redmond, the nationalist leader, cited one of the grievances of Ireland in the debate which followed Premier Asquith's speech some time ago—before the Irish uprising, by the way. He said: "How could it bring help to the enemy to let the people of Ireland, of Scotland, of England and of Wales know what their own regiments are doing?" He said that the landing at Sedul Bahr, Gallipoli, which was the most difficult operation of that battle, was carried out by the Dublin Fusiliers and the Munster Fusiliers, but that Ireland had no knowledge of their work except in letters from the few surviving officers. He continued: "That kind of thing is doing us untold mischief in Ireland. One of the Dublin Fusiliers was known as the 'Fais.' It was made up of well-educated young men from the universities, pub-

lic schools and the professions. They were all practically annihilated. I know scores of families in Dublin who are in terrible anguish over the death of their children. I have seen numbers of letters from survivors who speak in the highest terms of the gallantry of these lads." Referring to the landing at Suvla Bay, Mr. Redmond said: "I have received communications relating to the Tenth (Irish) Division, not from men in the ranks or subalterns, but from officers of high position, which I dare not read to the house. I have felt it my duty to send them to the war office and the prime minister. Sir Ian Hamilton is back here now, and some day these things will have to be inquired into, and when they are known I think it will be found that never in your military history have troops been subjected to such horrible suffering, or have shown such gallantry as the Tenth Division commanded by Sir Bryan Mahon. Yet not one word of recognition has been written about them."

Mr. Redmond dealt particularly with the war office censorship over official reports in this speech. In the earlier months of the war the government had an official "eye-witness" in the field to fill the void caused by the prohibition of war correspondents, and to attempt to satisfy the public demand for descriptions of the work of the British army. His messages, however, were robbed of nine-tenths of their possible interest by the absence of the names of organizations and individuals. Since a limited number of British correspondents have been permitted at army headquarters during the past season the official "eye-witness" has been withdrawn, but the newspaper men are under the same restrictions of writing mostly in generalities.

ON THE CREST OF THE WAR TRADE.

The comment of local businessmen returning from the mainland, that many observers believe the "war business" of the United States has reached its zenith, is borne out by a recent statement from a man of Big Business well qualified to speak whereof he knows.

Alba B. Johnson, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, which is one of the largest concerns in the munitions trade, says emphatically that the crest of the war business has been reached if not passed. He also prophesies that following the war business will slump both in Europe and the United States. He observes:

"From my point of view when the war stops—when the first peace negotiations begin—the uncompleted portions of all the vast volume of the foreign war contracts which are being executed in this country will be suspended. Thousands of men will inevitably be thrown out of work, and numberless flowing streams of golden profits will be stopped and business of every kind will suffer another dislocation."

"Railroad earnings are now good. But the fact is that under normal conditions their rates are dangerously close to the cost of the service."

"With phenomenal tonnage, and with the advantages of economies which are possible only in times of stress, they are able for the present to make satisfactory earnings. It has not been shown that under the restrictions imposed upon them such earnings are normal. There is every reason to believe that, at the close of the war, they will fall off to such figures as will not only again make the vast capital locked up in railroad stock and debentures unattractive as investments, but also will restore again the difficulty of obtaining the new capital necessary for the continued growth of railroad facilities to keep pace with the industrial and agricultural development of the country."

"The lapse of time within which re-employment will come will depend in Europe upon the extent of the exhaustion following the war, and here upon the soundness of business conditions which will then exist. It is admitted that conditions were not sound with us prior to the war, and but for the powerful influence of war orders there is no reason to believe they are improved now."

Peace is the paramount problem in the European war as well as in American politics. We all know how both political parties in the United States advocate peace, but to be secured in different ways. Mr. Hughes calls for peace, but with honor and the vigorous and effectual maintenance of American rights. Mr. Wilson has exemplified the theory of peace at any price, no matter how fatal to American life and American rights.—Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

And the American people are as capable of meeting out their indignation to labor union officials who sacrifice the public interest by a refusal to arbitrate as to imperious corporation officials equally purblind.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

A Palm Beach suit is like a flivver, in that it is not the first cost but the upkeep that makes it expensive.—Philadelphia Evening Ledger.

Perhaps Rumania's strategy is to let the enemy get well into the country and then surround them.

UNCLE SAM SAYS HAWAII LEADING SUMMER RESORT

Figures From Official Reports Show Hawaii Temperature Less Than Mainland

"Hawaii Summer and Winter" is a slogan that may be used throughout the world with no chance for a denial. Promoters of that there is no better summer climate in America than right here in the great summer playground of the United States. Hawaii has in the past been placing the winter features and the Carnival before the public. Now Independence Day or the hottest day in August may be featured.

Mainland people as a rule have never thought of Hawaii as the real summer resort. They have heard the stories of the life in the tropics among the lazy latitudes, and many naturally have thought that the heat in Hawaii was such as to bar tourists from coming here. Hawaii can not only say that the climate is milder here in July and August than in any other section of the country, but can prove it.

Uncle Sam Knows. Going on this theory, if the thermometer registers so much in a certain locality then you have got to believe that the weather is such as the thermometer records, whether you want to or not. Uncle Sam knows. He is spending thousands of dollars each year to make tests of the degrees of temperature, and it is not the people of Hawaii who say that the Paradise of the Pacific has a milder climate than any other section of the United States, but it is Uncle Sam, who has the figures to prove it to any doubting Thomas.

A. M. Hamrick, in charge of the local weather bureau, has compiled a list of figures which should prove valuable to the promotionists of the territory. As the representative of Uncle Sam, he shows in black and white that of the eight districts on the mainland all have had higher temperatures in July and August than Hawaii showed.

In district No. 1, which extends along the Atlantic seaboard, taking in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Charleston, the highest temperature reached in July was 96 and in August 98. The highest temperature in Hawaii in July was 92 and in August an even 90. The average for district No. 1 was 94.2, which includes the highest average temperature for the two months. Hawaii averaged 89.1 and 88.8.

District No. 2, which includes the Gulf states, taking in the cities of Atlanta, New Orleans, Vicksburg and Galveston, has a high temperature of 100 and 102 for July and August, and the average high temperature is 97 each for the two months, which is much higher than Hawaii.

A temperature of 100 as the highest is reached in district No. 3, which includes Columbus, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville and Memphis, and here the average is much higher than that of Hawaii.

In district No. 4, which is in the heart of the Great Lakes region, where thousands of tourists flock every year, it is found that even this section is warmer in July and August than in Hawaii. In this district the highest temperature reached in July was 102 and in August 98, which is 10 and 8 degrees higher than the highest mark in Hawaii. The advantage here on the average is 4.8 and 2.8. This district includes such noted summer resorts as Sault Ste Marie, Marquette, Mackinac Island, Petoskey, Alpena, Traverse City, Grand Haven, Detroit, Milwaukee, Duluth, Chicago and Toledo.

In other districts throughout the mainland Hawaii has a big advantage. District 5, along the Mississippi from St. Paul to St. Louis, reached 104 and 102. District 6, which includes Birmingham, Omaha and Kansas City, reaches 104 and 102, with an average of several points higher than Honolulu. District 7, which comprises the Rocky Mountain section, including many of the noted mountain resorts, such as Helena, Butte, Denver, Salt Lake City, Santa Fe and other cities such as El Paso, Boise and Cheyenne, reached 114 and 110, and the average temperature in the hottest sections was 15 points higher than Oahu.

The strip along the Pacific coast is also found to be much warmer than this section. From Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, south to San Francisco and Los Angeles, the highest temperature reached was 104 and 108. The average is about eight degrees higher than Oahu.

These figures, which are taken from the reports of the weather bureau,

SAY DR. SCUDDER SOUGHT FUND FOR OZAWA'S APPEAL

But Former Central Union Pastor Denies Story in Japanese Newspaper Here

That Dr. Doremus Scudder, who recently resigned as minister of Central Union church to accept a pastorate in Tokio, Japan, did considerable work while on the mainland recently toward arousing interest in the proposed appeal case of Takao Ozawa, a local Japanese, whose petition for American naturalization was refused in the local federal court, and that he was instrumental in raising a portion of a fund of \$5000 with which to perfect the appeal, is the summary of a story published in at least one local Japanese newspaper.

The Japanese newspaper story says that Dr. Scudder is considerably interested in the Ozawa case and that while he was on the mainland worked energetically for the appeal of the case and that he called on several well-known Japanese organizations. It adds that Dr. Scudder called upon several of his American friends to raise funds for the appeal of the case and that he raised a portion of the \$5000 believed necessary to put the matter before a higher court, either the court of appeals of the ninth circuit, or the supreme court of the United States.

In conclusion the newspaper story says that it has been decided to appeal the Ozawa case on September 25 to the circuit court of appeals of the ninth circuit.

When informed today by the Star-Bulletin of the statements in the Japanese press, Dr. Scudder declared that the report to the effect that he was endeavoring to raise money to finance the Ozawa appeal is without foundation.

Dr. Scudder says that he visited no Japanese organizations in the interest of the appeal. He adds, however, that he did have a conference with Mr. Kawakami, head of the Pacific Press of San Francisco, on the question of the Ozawa case. But this, he says, was in the nature of a private conversation. As far as he knows, there has been no money raised, either in Honolulu or on the mainland, to finance the Ozawa appeal.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN

BAYER—In Makaweli, Kauai, September 15, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bayer, a son.

VILLA—In Honolulu, September 9, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Villa of 3253 Monsarrat avenue, Kapahulu, a son—Raymond Ernest Kaukualoha.

MARRIED

KARRATTI-BLAKE—In Honolulu, September 20, 1916, Bonaparte C. Karratti and Miss Keoloha Blake. Rev. Samuel K. Kamatopili, assistant pastor of the Kaunakakai church, Palama, officiating; witnesses—William Rose and Mrs. Lili H. Horner.

MUNTEAN-OGEN—In Honolulu, September 19, 1916, John Muntea, Rumanian, and Miss Alevandrina Ogen, Portuguese, Rev. Patrick St. Leger of the Catholic cathedral officiating; witnesses—Louis Medeiros and Mrs. Mary Medeiros.

WALL-LUTERO—In Honolulu, September 18, 1916, Julius von der Wall and Miss Mary Lutero, Rev. Father: Alphonse Blom of the Catholic cathedral officiating; witnesses—John F. Rickard and Miss Helen Lutero.

DIED

CARLOS—In Waipahu, Oahu, September 19, 1916, Mrs. Mary Carlos, widow, native of the island of Fayal, Azores, Portugal, 65 years old.

show that Hawaii is really a summer playground, and a section that can offer the tourist milder climate, and can give the figures to show it.

Slogan Will Stand Test. Figures taken from the weather reports show that certain localities have a much higher temperature than Oahu. A resort town in Michigan was taken as an example. The figures showed that this city, advertised throughout America as a cool summer resort, had an average temperature each day in July and August higher than Honolulu. A Colorado, a Nevada and an Iowa city were also taken, and in each case Honolulu was lower in temperature.

All these figures as compiled by Hamrick go to show that "Hawaii Summer and Winter" is a slogan that will stand a test. Recent talks by E. M. Newman and other lecturers bring out the fact that Hawaii should be come one of the real summer resort sections of the world. Out of these figures comes a new slogan: "Hawaii the Summer Playground—Ask Uncle Sam."

\$1,000

Is Reported as the Fee Asked to Fight the Bishop Trust.

Half That Amount Expended in Paid Publicity, Back of Properly Presented Facts, could accomplish Twice the Results in Half the Time.

It Has Been a Custom among Some Men and Most Corporations, to pay Large Fees to Attorneys and Go Around to Publicity Mediums and Beg their Publicity for Nothing.

Intelligent Men and Well Managed Corporations are Using Paid Publicity to Present their Case to the Public.

What's Coming — P ? M Prosperity or Misfortune

Tomorrow you will see how to obtain Prosperity and sidestep Misfortune



This beautiful \$13,000 place in Manoa Valley with \$3000 worth of fine furniture for \$13,000. House without furniture, \$12,500. Present owner lived in house less than one month.



TRENT TRUST CO. LTD.

RICHARD H. TRENT, PRES. I. H. BEADLE, SEC'Y CHAS. O. HEISER, JR., TREAS.

A Fountain-Pen-Pencil Combination \$1. 50 Best thing for a school boy or girl. VIEIRA JEWELRY CO., 113 Hotel St.

Furnished Houses

1714 Anapuni st. 3 Bedrooms \$45.00
1626 Makiki st. " 80.00
9 rooms partly furnished; 5 cottages, 7 rooms in all.

Unfurnished

1675 Kalakaua ave. 2 Bedrooms \$25.00
744 Kinau st. " 37.50
1028 Piikoi st. 3 " 30.00
(Detached cottage, 1 bedroom.)
Cor. Kaimuki and 7th ave. 6 " 45.00
1704 King st. 2 " 30.00
Pahoa ave. 2 " 25.00
(Bet. 6th and 7th aves.)
3338 7th ave., Kaimuki 3 " 30.00
1235 Matlock ave. 2 " 27.50
13th and Claudine 2 " 18.00
Pahoa (3 blocks from car) 2 " 18.00
Center st. 2 " 25.00

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd. Sole Agents Fort and Merchant

Kalihi Investments

Eight cottages situated on a large lot near the car line. Income \$64.00 a month. Rents will be collected for a small charge if desired.

Price \$3500.00

Guardian Trust Co., Ltd.

Tel. 3688

Stangenwald Bldg.